THE GLOBE.

Tuesday Afternoon, June 25, 1861.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

Mr. Editor:—The Ladies of Huntingdon present their compliments to "Observer," and beg leave to state that their patriotism has not yet altogether subsided. They are ready, "in season and out of season" to make Havelocks, or anything else the soldiers may need. They have now on hand some seventy pairs of drawers, shirts, &c., which were made for the Standing Stone Guards, but having been informed that they were not needed, they offered them to the Huntingdon Infantry and are subject to their order. A number of Havelocks have been made and forwarded, but they have no material on hand, nor money collected to procure them. If "Observer" or any other person, will collect materials and leave them at the "Globe" office, they will speedily convert them into Havelocks; gray linen or brown Holland will be acceptable.

The ladies think the reflection on their want of patriotism comes with a bad grace from any one who has witnessed their untiring efforts to relieve the wants of the soldiers. On Friday *night it was announced that two regiments* would be here early in the morning on their way to Bedford. Many of the ladies were up at three o'clock, and from that time until late in the afternoon were doing all in their power to provide for nearly 2,000 hungry soldiers. A number gave them all their bread and had to supply the wants of their own families during the Sabbath the best way they could. While they have no disposition to make a parade of their patriotism in the public print, they are ready, at any time, to compare notes with Mr. "Observer" to see who has done the most in this our common cause.

The Ladies.

Soldiers in Town.—On Saturday last, two Regiments, of the 1st and 2d Pennsylvania Reserve from Camp Curtin passed through this place on their way to Cumberland, Md. They arrived here between one and two o'clock, and were pretty generally fed by our good citizens, who flocked to the railroad with their buckets, baskets, etc., etc., well filled with many nice things the soldier has not while in camp or on active duty. Two thousand men were not a small family to feed, and it may be that a few received but little, but all appeared to be well pleased with the good intentions of our citizens. After stopping with us about an hour, the trains proceeded over the Broad Top Road, and again met with a large stock of provisions at Marklesburg, brought to the depot by the patriotic citizens of Marklesburg and vicinity. Capt. Campbell's Artillery accompanied these two Regiments. The first Regiment is commanded by Col. Simmons, for twenty-five years connected with the regular army.—Capt. Dare, of the Scott Infantry, has been elected Major of this Regiment. The Huntingdon Infantry, Capt. Harrison, were also with this Regiment.—The second Regiment is commanded by Col. Biddle. All the "buck-tail" companies were with these Regiments, and had they been properly uniformed they would have looked well and felt much better than they did. They all expect their uniforms to follow them this week. For the credit of the State we hope these brave men may not be longer disappointed.

It was gratifying to see the friends of the soldiers rushing into town from the Upper townships, from early morning until the arrival of the trains. Fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers, friends, were anxious to see their soldier "boys" once more, and perhaps for the last time.

The Regiments arrived at Hopewell on Saturday evening. The 1st proceeded immediately on foot for Bedford—the 2d followed at 3 o'clock Sunday morning.

The Fourth.—The general impression prevails that the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity will celebrate the *Independence Day* by a general picnic in or near the town. Everybody, old and young, to provide something for the occasion, and in a true Democratic style, with fife and drum, speech makers, violins, etc., etc., and small beer, repair to some pleasant place and have "a time generally."

Accident.—On Wednesday last as Mr. Colon was enjoying a carriage ride, his horse took fright at something near the Presbyterian Church corner and ran up Hill street at a break-neck rate running against the bridge at the head of the street, breaking the carriage to pieces and precipitating Mr. Colon in the race on the broad of his back and injuring his leg slightly.

☞ We must inform our soldier friends in Gen. Patterson's command, that we returned home on Wednesday morning last, with a slight attack of what troubled Gen. Price at Booneville. The week we spent with the army, and the many tokens of friendship we receives from officers and privates will never be forgotten by us.

Variety Envelopes, containing a fine assortment of commercial and fancy note paper, letter and note envelopes, steel pens, etc., at wholesale prices, for 25 cents. Prepared and for sale at Lewis' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

The Glorious Fourth!—A Union Celebration of Independence Day, by the citizens of Barree, Jackson and West townships, will take place at Saulsburg. Reverends Conser and Clark, and John Scott and A. W. Benedict, Esqs., will be present to address the assemblage. The public generally, are invited to be there.

By order of the Committee.

Ice Cream.—We had a polite invitation on Friday evening last to try the ice cream prepared for visitors by our neighbor Eclavis Thomas. We consider ourself a good judge of the article and we unhesitatingly pronounce that made by Mr. Thomas equal to the best. Call and be convinced.

Pole Raising on Broad Top.—A pole and flag raising will take place at the City Hotel in Broad Top City on the 4th of July next. A grand time may be expected. Gen. Williamson and others will be on hand to be heard.

Found.—On Saturday last in this borough, a breast pin. The owner can obtain it by calling on Mrs. J. Simpson Africa, Washington street, and describing the lost article.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

Jackson Township, June 18.

Mr. Lewis, Esq.:—We of this valley are regarded by some as being a backward people. Indeed it has been said, that all we care for is, to farm away for six days till Sunday comes, then go to church, listen to a two hours' sermon, and sing psalms through our nasal organs. Well, sir, if to be backward implies in it, that we do not sufficiently patronize traveling phrenologists, horse doctors, negro performances, &c., as much as some other sections, we plead guilty to the charge. We have, it is true, to labor under many disadvantages, owing to our isolated position; but, for honest industry, hospitality and patriotism, we are not far behind the more highly favored of the country.

The office-seeking politicians, it appears to me, act under the influence of the idea that we are a *peculiar* people. Immediately before the August Conventions they may be found where loafers most do congregate, and by sundry promises and divers drinks, endeavor, as they say, to secure this township, the rest being "all right."—If they have secured the nomination, they may be seen out here again.—Holding receptions at the taverns on Saturday, and shaking hands with the faithful at Camp Meeting on Sunday. Now, sir, this may all be deemed necessary by the contesting candidates, and we may be censured for not appreciating the motives which actuate them. Still, we confess, that we see neither the harmony of their conduct, nor the rectitude of the rule.

McAlevy's Fort presented a very gay and patriotic appearance on Saturday last. The Stars and Stripes are floating from every house; the citizen soldiers of Jackson and Barree townships having met here for a grand parade. There goes the Jackson Artillery, commanded by the indomitable Burr and Snay; with what ease and rapidity they execute the different movements. But look! Yonder comes dashing at full speed, the splendid cavalry company from old Barree, led by our worthy fellow-citizen Captain Bell. What stalwart men, and splendid horses. We think there are over sixty mounted men; they reflect great honor on the county; especially when you remember the political proclivities of the township. They were opposed, almost unanimously, to the present Chief Magistrate, during the late political campaign; but, when our flag was insulted and degraded; when Liberty cried, "To the rescue," they rallied as one man, unfurling the glorious banner of the Republic; they are ready to defend it from enemies without, and traitors within. I see many gentlemen in the company whose names I should be pleased to mention, but to particularize further would be invidious.

Who are those noble looking fellows with the handsome rifles? They are the Ellsworth Guards, representing the wealth and talent of Jackson township. They are about completing their organization, having chosen W. A. Oaks Captain, Dr. M. Miller and Geo. McAlevy Lieutenants, and C. W. Hardy Sergeant. The Valley reposes great confidence in them, and they are known to possess the requisite means to fully equip themselves. We wish them success.

Last, though not least, comes the Home Guards of Jackson and Barree townships. These are the noblest Romans of them all; how many there are whose heads are silvered by the sands of Time, whose furrowed cheeks and tottering steps plainly admonish us, that e'er a few more months or days, and they shall behold our beautiful Valley for the last time. And yet they are here, with the buoyancy of youth, to inspire our young men with that spirit that commands honor at home and respect abroad.

The sun is now slowly descending to the embrace of towering Tussy; casting a golden radiance o'er the eastern hills, making our limpid creek that flows meandering by, to sparkle with ten thousand brilliants.

Music is discoursing a beautiful parting tune; each one seems glad, for the day is well spent; meanwhile, "pale Cynthia" appears smiling complacently on the scene and leaving her sole queen of the night.

Old Farmer.

Penn Township, June 24, '61

Mr. Lewis:—After a silence of two weeks, I will again attempt a contribution to the "*Globe*," to apprise your numerous readers that Penn is still in the field, with a will for any fate she may be called on to meet, in testimony of which we might point you to the succor rendered to the soldiers who passed through here on Saturday.—Notwithstanding we had but two hours notice for preparation, sufficient provisions, in the shape of cakes, pies, hams, eggs, bread, butter &c., were collected to satisfy the most ravenous, after which the fragments taken up nearly amounted to that recorded in the good book. There were more people present at Marklesburg station, than I ever beheld there on any occasion; not merely consisting of the gay and young, but old men and women, all *en masse*, came out with their huge baskets well filled—too heavy to be borne at any time when patriotism was not swelled to almost bursting bounds—to give relief and encouragement to our brave boys on their way to Dixie's, and not a little were the soldiers surprised at this kind demonstration, wondering that such kind people, with such good things existed in such big hills.

The Marklesburg Guards repaired to the station at an early hour, to receive the trains containing the soldiers, which was attended with the wildest enthusiasm, calling forth a succession of deafening cheers, which almost rent the air; and the ladies, may good luck ever attend them, contributed not a little to further the patriotic demonstration.

The parade at McConnellstown, I spoke of in my last, come off in a highly satisfactory manner, attracting a great crowd of citizens, who where almost elated with the entertaining proceedings. The McConnellstown Guards are a fine lot of men, and make a good appearance through the exertions of their devoted captain, John Householder, Esq. The Marklesburk Guards were escorted to town by this company, making a grand sight. The day was mostly devoted to drilling, closing with an appropriate address by Dr. Wintrode. After the order of the day had agreeably passed, rowdyism came in for its share in the evening, with old "tanglefoot," for Captain, and succeeded in getting up a fisti-cuff, which resulted in one of the boys leaving the print of his back in the sand. Boys I would rather see you save your blows till you get down to Dixie.

Yours in haste,

Cosmopolite.

Our Army Correspondence.

Camp Negley, Hagerstown, } June 19, 1861.

Friend Lewis.—Having a moment's leisure, I drop you a line informing you of our whereabouts. On Sunday morning we left Chambersburg, and arrived at this place in the afternoon; we encamped in a beautiful spot with plenty of good water adjacent, on yesterday morning at 1 o'clock. The alarm roll was sounded, and we marched double quick step for Virginia to reinforce the 16th which was in danger. When we arrived at Williamsport we were ordered to stop and wait further orders; we laid on our arms through the day, and in the evening traveled back again to our camp at Hagerstown; it proved to be a false alarm, but it found our men all ready, and willing to put things through generally. Our whole brigade was along, commanded by Brig. Gen. Negley; it consists of the 11th, 14th and 15th P. V., the Wisconsin Regiment and a Regiment from Connecticut. We will give a good account of ourselves I predict, if we get a lick at traitordom.

The weather is very warm, but the men stand it well. We are now under marching orders for Washington City, but whether we will get there is another thing. There are about 30,000 troops around here, and if we would get orders to march into Virginia we would startle Jeff. Davis and his traitorous hordes considerably.

Wherever we locate I will post you again, about the doings of the "fighting 15th." Good bye and Union forever.

S. H. W.

Camp Cameron, Md., } June 20, 1861.

Dear "Globe":—We have at last got into the Southern States. We are encamped 3 miles south of Hagerstown and half a mile from Funkstown. We are well located but will not have a chance of enjoying it long. There are now in our camp the first, second, 3d and 24th regiments; there are also several camps close around ours. On day before yesterday, the 18th inst., we paid a flying visit to the Virginia line, but were disappointed by finding the enemy gone. We were called out at 2 o'clock, A. M., and at 3 took line of march for Williamsport, at which place we reached at 7 A. M. Our guide by some mistake got on the wrong road, and we marched 8 miles further than was necessary; we made one stretch of 10 miles without a rest, which was too much for some of the boys, who are not used to such work, but they did it without a grumble.—When we arrived in Williamsport we met with numerous deserters who informed us that when the rebels heard of our approach, they took leg bail.—We did not cross the Potomac as there was nothing for us to do, but rest in the shade until 5 P. M., when we started for this camp, which we reached about 10 o'clock the same night; we took a different route on our return, which made the distance only about 6 miles, making the whole distance we marched that day, about 20 miles.—A serious accident happened on our return, which resulted in the death of Mr. Milton Bevin, of Co. D, 3d Regiment P. V. It appears that a gun was accidentally discharged by one of the 24th Regiment, and Mr. B. was the victim. His remains were sent to Tyrone yesterday, where they will be interred. Mr. B. was a citizen of Tyrone and nephew of S. Berlin of the same place.

We yesterday received a visit from our old friends, Mr. Thomas Newell and Henry N. Baker of Alexandria, Pa. There were other visitors from Alexandria, but as they did not think enough of us to come and see us, we do not consider them worthy of notice; they stopped at the camps of the 14th and 15th regiments, only 3 mile distant.

While writing the above, one of our members, Mr. William Erb expired.—Mr. E. resided near Williamsburg, and belonged to Capt. W. L. Neff's Comp. C, 3d Regiment. He had been sick but a few days. This evening he will be interred in the cemetery of Funkstown, with all the honors due a soldier. He had completed two months of his enlistment this day. We are well quartered here, but how long we will enjoy it, is hard to tell. We are receiving new uniforms, and it is thought by our officers that we will next move to Washington. This day completes two months of our three, when we will be discharged, then the three year men can have a chance.

S. G. B.

Testimony of Respect.

Hartzog Lodge, No. 293 I. O. of O. F, of Pa., has been deprived, by a mysterious Providence, of our esteemed and worthy brother George M. Houtz. We can cheerfully leave him in the hands of a Being who has done all things well; who is glorious in business, fearful in praises, doing wonders, therefore, to that end be it

Resolved, That, though in view of his excellent character, we are sustained by the consoling hope that our loss is his infinite gain, we deeply mourn that he has been cut off in the prime of youth, and in the prospect of great usefulness.

Resolved, That, in the death of George M. Houtz, Esq., this Lodge has lost a worthy and honored member and beloved brother; one whose life was a constant illustration of the virtues of Friendship, Love and Truth. Society has lost an active and useful citizen; his profession has lost one whose talents and energies would, ere long have placed him in its highest ranks, and his family and friends have lost—their's is a loss which words cannot tell and which their hearts alone can feel.

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to the bereaved parents, sisters and other relatives; and if there are sorrows that could be lessened in being borne by the many, we can assure them, that not only our hearts, but the hearts of the whole community have mourned with them over this sad, mysterious Providence.

Resolved, That the members of Hartzog Lodge wear the usual badge of mourning, and the Lodge room be draped for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the committee, be furnished to the relatives of our deceased brother, and published in the county papers.

P. G., G. W. Hewitt,
G., J. M. Baker,
P. G., Samuel Work, } Committee.

MARRIED,

On 20th inst., by Adam Warfel, Esq., Peter Miller and Catharine Nail, both of Henderson township.

On 16th inst., at Saltillo, Huntingdon co., by Rev. W. Kidder, Nicholas Long, to Catherine Skipper, both of Clay township.

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R. C. McGill.

Alexandria, March 7, 1860.

BOOTS & SHOES.—Old and young can be fitted at Benj. Jacobs' store in Market square, Huntingdon, Pa. (oct28.)

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☞ Price, 50 cents. For sale at Lewis' Book Store. Huntingdon, Dec. 26, 1860.

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Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

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Which, as they will perceive, will enable them, by proper energy, perseverance, and industry, to provide comfortable and permanent homes for themselves and families, with, comparatively speaking, very little capital.

Lands in Illinois.

No State in the valley of the Mississippi offers so great an inducement to the settler as the State of Illinois.—There is no portion of the world where all of the conditions of climate and soil so admirably combine to produce those two great staples, corn and wheat, as the prairies of Illinois.

High Rolling Prairie Lands.

The deep rich loam of the prairies is cultivated with such wonderful facility that the farmers of the Eastern and Middle States are moving to Illinois in great numbers. The area of Illinois is about equal to that of England, and the soil is so rich that it will support twenty millions of people.

Eastern and Southern Markets.

These lands are contiguous to a railroad seven hundred miles in length, which connects with other roads and navigable lakes and rivers, thus affording an unbroken communication with the Eastern and Southern markets.

Application of Capital.

Thus far capital and labor have been applied to developing the soil; the great resources of the State in coal and iron are almost untouched. The inevitable rule that the mechanic arts flourish best where food and fuel are cheapest, will follow at an early day in Illinois, and in the course of the next ten years the natural laws and necessities of the case warrant the belief that at least five hundred thousand people will be engaged in the State of Illinois in the various manufacturing employments.

Railroad System of Illinois.

Over $100,000,000 of private capital have been expended on the railroad system of Illinois. Inasmuch as part of the income from several of these works, with a valuable public fund in lands, go to diminish the State expenses, the taxes are light, and must consequently every day decrease.

The State Debt.

The State debt is only $10,105,368 14, and within the last three years has been reduced $1,855,749 95; and we may reasonably expect that in ten years it will become extinct.

Present Population.

The State is rapidly filling up with population; 863,626 persons having been added since 1850, making the population 1,719,496—a ratio of 102 per cent. in ten years.

Agricultural Products.

The agricultural products of Illinois are greater than those of any other State. The products sent out during the past year exceed 1,600,000 tons. The wheat crop of 1860 approaches 35,000,000 bushels, while the corn crop yields not less than 140,000,000 bushels.

Fertility of Soil.

Nowhere can the industrious farmer secure such immediate results for his labor as upon these prairie soils, they being composed of deep rich loam, the fertility of which is unsurpassed by any on the globe.

To Actual Cultivators.

Since 1854 *the Company have sold* 1,200,000 *acres. They sell only to actual cultivators, and every contract contains an agreement to cultivate. The road has been constructed through these lands at an expense of* $20,000,000. *In* 1850, *the population of the* 49 *counties through which it passes was only* 303,505, *since which* 479,283 *have been added, making the whole population* 814,891—*a gain of* 163 *per cent.*

Evidences of Prosperity.

As an evidence of the thrift of the people, it may be stated that 600,000 tons of freight, including 8,000,000 bushels of grain and 250,000 barrels of flour, were forwarded over the line last year.

Education.

Mechanics and workingmen will find the free school system encouraged by the State and endowed with a large revenue for the support of schools. Their children can live in sight of the church and school house, and grow up with the prosperity of the leading state in the Great Western Empire.

Prices and Terms of Payment.

The prices of these lands vary from $6 to $25 per acre, according to location, quality, &c. First-class farming lands sell for about $10 or $12 per acre; and the relative expense of subduing prairie land, as compared with woodland, is in the ratio of one to ten in favor of the former. The terms of sale for the bulk of those lands will be

One Year's Interest in Advance,

at six per cent per annum, and six interest notes at six per cent. payable respectively in one, two, three, four, five, and six years from date o sale; and four notes for principal, payable in four, five, six, and seven years, from date of sale; the contract stipulating that one-tenth of the tract purchased shall be fenced and cultivated, each and every year for five years from the date of sale, so that at the end of five years one-half shall be fenced and under cultivation.

Twenty Per Cent. Will Be Deducted,

from the valuation for cash, except the same should be at six dollars per acre, when the cash price will be $5 dollars.

Pamphlets descriptive of the lands, soil, climate, productions, prices, and terms of payment, can be had on application to J. W. FOSTER,
Land Commissioner, Illinois Central Railroad,
Chicago, Illinois.

For the names of the towns, villages, and cities situated upon the Illinois Central Railroad, see pages 188, 189, and 190 Appleton's Railway Guide. [Feb. 13, '61-wtf.

GREAT WORK ON THE HORSE.

THE HORSE & HIS DISEASES:

BY ROBERT JENNINGS, V. S.,
Professor of Pathology and Operative Surgery in the Veterinary College of Philadelphia, etc., etc.

WILL TELL YOU Of the Origin, History and distinctive traits of the various breeds of European, Asiatic, African and American Horses, with the physical formation and peculiarities of the animal, and how to ascertain his age by the number and condition of his teeth; illustrated with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of Breeding, Veal, Training, Stabling, Feeding, Grooming, Shoeing, and the general management of the horse, with the best modes of administering medicine, also, how to treat Biting, Kicking, Rearing, Shying, Stumbling, Crib-Biting, Restlessness, and other vices to which he is subject; with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Strangles, Sore Throat, Distemper, Catarrh, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Broken Wind, Chronic Cough, Roaring and Whistling, Lampas, Sore Mouth and Ulcers, and Decayed Teeth, with other diseases of the Mouth and Respiratory Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Worms, Bots, Colic, Strangulation, Stony Concretions, Ruptures, Falsy, Diarrhea, Jaundice, Hepatitis, Bloody Urine, Stones in the Kidneys and Bladder, Inflamation and other diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Urinary Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Fistula, Poll Evil, Glanders, Farcy, Scarlet Fever, Mange, Surfeit, Locked Jaw, Rheumatism, Cramp, Galls, Diseases of the Eye and Heart, &c., &c., and how to manage Castration, Bleeding, Trephining, Rowelling, Firing, Hernia, Amputation, Tapping, and other surgical operations.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of Barry's Method of taming Horses: how to Approach, Halter, or Stable a Colt; how to accustom a horse to strange sounds and sights, and how to Bit, Saddle, Ride, and Break him to Harness; also the form and law of Warranty. The whole being the result of 15 years' careful study of the habits, peculiarities, wants and weaknesses of this noble and useful animal.

For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

MUSIC THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawm—The Jubilee—Burton's and Bertini's enlarged and improved Instructors—Welpuda's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Bass Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Turn's Harp, for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

READY RECKONER.

A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!!

Just received from the Onondago Salt Company

Semi-Weekly Globe.

WM. LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS.—"The Globe" is published twice a week at $1.50 a year—75 cents for six months—50 cents for three months—in advance.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Tuesday Afternoon, June 25, 1861.

The Star-Spangled Banner.

Oh! say, can you see, by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming?
Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watch'd, were so gallantly streaming!
And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there!
Oh! say, does that star-spangled banner yet wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

On the shore, dimly seen through the mists of the deep,
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam;
In full glory reflected, now shines on the stream—
'Tis the star spangled banner! Oh, long may it wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore
That the havoc of war, and the battle's confusion,
A home and a country should leave us no more!
Their blood has wash'd out their foul footstep's pollution!
No refuge could save the hireling and slave,
From the terror of flight or the gloom the grave!
And the star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

Oh! thus be it ever, when freemen shall stand
Between their loved home and war's desolation!
Blessed with victory and peace, may the Heaven-rescued land
Praise the Power that hath made and preserved us a nation!
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto—"In God is our trust!"
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

☞ In our absence a communication appeared in the *Globe* slightly reflecting upon the patriotism of our Huntingdon ladies. We regret that anything of the kind should have appeared in our columns, for we know that Huntingdon has been very liberal towards the soldiers, as much so as any other town in the State. During eight days, lately, we were in the camps of some thirty thousand soldiers, and nothing gave us as much pleasure as to hear strangers speak of the fine treatment they had received from our citizens on their way through this place to the seat of war. The fact that we hailed from the "ancient borough" of Huntingdon was sufficient "pass" for us to travel through any Union camp, for the "boys" who had enjoyed the liberality of Huntingdon, appeared to have spoken of it to their less fortunate companions. Thousands of the brave "boys" will long remember the good people of Huntingdon.

THE HERO OF FORT SUMPTER.—General Anderson, the Hero of Fort Sumpter, arrived at Altoona yesterday afternoon. The object of his visit to the mountains of the old Keystone is to recruit his health.

Our Army.

We have heard much, and have seen much, of the weakness of our army. It is strong in numbers, but whole regiments are weak for the want of experienced officers. In several skirmishes which have already taken place, our brave men have suffered defeat through ignorance of the commanding officers. The refusal of the three month men to enter the army for a longer period, is because of their dissatisfaction with their commanding officers, many of them having entered the army and taken command, totally ignorant of their duties, and taking no pride or pleasure in informing themselves of those duties.—Of the 75,000 three month volunteers, we shall be surprised if a single Regiment, as a whole, can be mustered into sevice for three years. To secure the services of the three month privates, the company, commissioned and uncommissioned officers, a reorganization of the Regiments must take place, that better officers may be selected.

The following article from *The Pennsylvania Fifth*, a paper published at Alexandria, Va., by our soldier "boys," speaks truths which must be corrected before thousands of our brave soldiers again be induced to enter the ranks after the expiration of three months.

"THE ENGAGEMENT AT GREAT BETHEL.—While the result of the attack upon this point is to be regretted, we trust the lesson to be learned from its mismanagement will not be lost, or without its beneficial advantages in the future. There is no disguising the fact,—and we speak respectfully of those at the head of our military affairs—that there is something wrong in the selection of men to command our brave volunteers. Instead of military ability being the basis upon which our "Army" appointments should be established, we fear there is too much dependence placed upon the recommendation of influential politicians, and that favoritism is the rule, by which too many of those appointments are made.

Against this system we protest, and as we know and share the dangers of the volunteer's life, we appeal to those high in power; whether our lives, and the great cause in which we are engaged, are to be sacrificed in the hands of incompetent officers? It is bad enough to commission such men in time of peace, to play soldiers through the streets, but in times like the present, we want serviceable, efficient material, and of this, there is enough to be found in the ranks of our volunteers, without hunting among the rubbish of worn out politicians, bankrupt merchants—hunting for pelf,—and pettifogging lawyers, some of whom never shouldered a musket, much less are they competent to direct the movements of a regiment or brigade in time of battle; but we fear like Gen. Pierce, would sit upon their saddle, speechless, while the poor troops would be cut to pieces. In view of this, would it not be better, and encouraging to the volunteers, if the policy of Napoleon the First was inaugurated, and none called to command but those who have been tried, or are able to stand a military examination.

In uttering these sentiments, we are discharging a high sacred duty, and are prepared to enter upon its performance without fear or favor, feeling at the same time a lively conscientiousness that every volunteer in the ranks will sustain us, and to strengthen our position still further, we clip the following from one of our Philadelphia exchanges:

"We say most emphatically that any man who will accept a commission under the Government to take command of a regiment, who does not suppose himself fully competent, is nothing more than a murderer, and in future they should be held up to public ridicule and despised by the whole community. We say with as much force as we can muster for the occasion to all those who may hereafter form regiments to look well to the qualifications of all those whom they place in command of their lives, as all depends on the knowledge of the men who direct the movements, and who have the absolute power to lead whithersoever they will.

General Scott and the Campaign.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, June 17.—In recent conversations General Scott has said, not only that the evacuation of Harper's Ferry was in perfect conformity with his plans and expectations, but that nothing which the rebels have done has interfered in the slightest with his grand plan of the campaign, or with the several steps which he has proposed to take.

Everything is in the best condition for an advance upon Richmond, for which the preparations were making. The approach of Gens. Patterson's and McClellan's columns, and the concentration of troops from the east, would seem to foretell this. Army officers prophesy that the forward movement hence, southerly, and from Fortress Monroe towards Richmond, will begin within a fortnight, and that, when once begun, it will not halt until the rebel capitol is taken. It is believed that the capture will be made before the day fixed for the meeting of the Davis Congress.

An intelligent traveller, whose business took him to Richmond, returned to-day by way of Manassas Junction. He confirms the statement of your special correspondent, an account of whose journey appeared in yesterday's *Tribune*, as respects the number of troops at Richmond—not over 4,500. He saw Jeff. Davis reading a special despatch, affirming the death of Gen. Scott. Pryor has been made Special Aid to Gen. Lee.

The troops at Manassas he estimates at 22,000. All the Harper's Ferry force, except the rear guard, which was said to be 1,500 strong, had arrived. The rear guard had advanced as far as Winchester. Messrs. Miles and Preston are among Beauregard's aids. The entrenchments at Manassas are very strong. The condition of the Rebels there is as bad as heretofore represented. They expect an attack from the Federal forces here on or before Thursday, and swear, that they will repulse them with great slaughter, and drive them across the Potomac. They do not say what they will do in case no attack is made upon them from this direction.

The Pay and Pension of Our Volunteers.

The following recapitulation affords useful information to volunteers and their families:

1st. After being mustered into the service of the United States, volunteers are entitled to pay the same as regular troops.

2d. If disabled by wounds received in service or disease contracted in service, they are entitled to an invalid pension during life, or as long as the disability continues.

3d. If any are killed or die in the service of the United States, leaving a widow, she is entitled to what pay is due to her husband, and a pension. If there is no widow the child or children of such volunteers is entitled to the pay and pension until they are sixteen years of age.

4th. If there is no widow or child under sixteen years of age, the other heirs, of decedent are entitled to the pay due the volunteer—no pension. At this time, neither the volunteers nor any heir is entitled to land warrants, but there is no doubt an act of Congress will be passed early in July, granting one hundred and sixty acres to every volunteer who shall serve fourteen days, or engage in battle and be honorably discharged—first to the widow, second to the children, third to the mother, fourth to the father; and if all the foregoing heirs be dead, fifth to the brothers and sisters of those who may so serve and die without so receiving a warrant, in like manner as the volunteers who served in Mexico are now rewarded. Seamen and others who take prizes, and those performing meritorious feats, will undoubtedly be rewarded with the fruits of their valor. Those patriotic men and women who suffer from robbery in the slave States under the name of confiscation, will almost certainly be rewarded, according to the scripture rule, fourfold from the property of the rebels—all State confiscations being illegal and mere organized piracy will be punished, and Congress will undoubtedly pass a proper and effectual act whereby the United States courts will take from the unfaithful and unjust stewards what property they may have, and give it to the faithful and true servants.

5th. In addition to what the volunteers and heirs are entitled to, and may become entitled to from the United States, the Several States have passed, and will pass, acts granting pay from the State treasury.

BETTER TIMES COMING.—The Doylestown *Democrat* says: "In the opinion of many sagacious people, buisness will take an improved turn after the extra session of Congress. The immense amount of money expended by the government among the people is gradually quickening our industrial interests. Though southern debts are repudiated, the old fogy credit system is destroyed at the same time. The medicine may be bitter, but its effect will be salutary. In the opinion of good business men, the North will regain all the prosperity it has lost, before the channels of trade for the South are even opened.

☞ Pieces of the planking of the stairway of the Marshall House, Alexandria, are selling in Chicago, Ill., at one dollar per square inch.

WAR NEWS.

Important and Interesting from Harper's Ferry.

[Special Dispatch to the Washington Star.]

FREDERICK, MD., Thursday, June 20—6 P. M.—*Editor Star*:—I have just returned from carrying out your directions to see for myself and report the actual state of things at Harper's Ferry.

Yesterday (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, I crossed over to Harper's Ferry, and found everything pretty much as the Secessionist troops had left it. Such a scene of utter desolation and destruction never before met my eyes. I returned back to Sandy Hook, one mile below Harper's Ferry, on the Maryland side of the Potomac, to rest for the night. After an early breakfast I returned to the Maryland end of the late Harper's Ferry bridge over the Potomac, and ascended the mountain heights there, to look at the condition of the works on that side that the enemy had abandoned. At 6 A. M. I discovered a picket or advance mounted guard of about a dozen wending theis way into Harper's Ferry down the Charlestown road.

After making a circle through town, they returned out upon the Charlestown road; and in an hour afterwards I saw a force about three hundred foot and sixty horses enter the town by the same road. On their appearance on the outskirts of the town there was a general stampede of the citizens that had remained there after its evacuation by General Johnson's army. They mostly rushed into the river and made for the Maryland shore by wading and swimming. Some put off in small boats. The Secession troops hurried to the water's edge after them, and fired at the poor defenceless creatures as long as any of them were in range of their pieces. Not one of them, (about fifty in number,) however, was either killed or wounded.

The disunion troops immediately afterwards re-commenced the work of destruction. I saw them set fire to the fine bridge over the Shenandoah—a costly uncovered structure, built about two years ago. They completely destroyed it, though it was all on Virginia soil. They next went to the Potomac (Baltimore and Ohio Railroad) bridge and threw off a fine and very large locomotive, that had been left (because too large to be carried off upon the Winchester Railroad,) when Johnson's army retreated on the only span of the bridge work that was not burned on the morning of the evacuation—it being an iron span, it will be recollected. They accomplished that work of destruction—throwing the locomotive into the river—by the use of crowbars, &c. They next arrested Mr. E. H. Chambers, surrounding his house and ordering him to surrender; which he refused to do. An order was then given to shoot him; and then he surrendered and was then taken off on horseback without even permitting him to get his hat.

They next went to the residence of Nat Allison, and arrested him, pretty much in the same way, and afterwards Mr. John Chatman, Armstead Roderick, Adam Ruleman, and Mr. Abram Herr, who owns and carries on the great flouring mills there. All these gentlemen are highly respectable citizens and strong Unionists. In all, they arrested and hurried off about twelve. They next went to Hall's Rifle Works and removed the gunstocks that had been left there undestroyed; they were worth about $25,000, and it was understood they were preparing to send them to Richmond via the Winchester Railroad. I remained watching them, from the mountain, until 1 P. M., up to which time they were engaged in securing the gunstocks and had fired one of the rifle shops before I left my position.

From some of the citizens who escaped their clutches by swimming the Potomac I learned that they avowed that they had orders to burn every house in the town on which a Union flag was found hoisted; and also to burn the bridge, and all the remaining rifle and arm works.

I learned from the swimmer, that Johnson's army is understood at Harper's Ferry to have gone in different directions; a portion remaining at Bunker's Hill, eighteen miles from Harper's Ferry and nine miles from Charlestown; some going further down towards Manassas; some stretching along between Charlestown, Winchester, and in the direction of Martinsburg; another portion was said to have gone to Romney.

News from the Rebel Camp at Manassas.

LOUISVILLE, June 22.—The Manassas correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury*, dated the 18th, writes that the people about the rebel camp are hostile, and that it is dangerous for the soldiers to leave the camp alone. Gentlemen come into camp daily, who fear their own slaves will murder them.

The lower classes of the whites are inciting the slaves to such a degree that civil war is on the point of being inaugurated, and then our people are hostile in their rear. The latter apply for passports hourly, which Gen. Beauregard grants provided that no horses, wagons, &c., are taken from the State.

Sharp Shooting at the Rebels---Sixty or Seventy Killed.

[From the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

A private letter from a member of the Seventeenth Pennsylvania, Regiment, (Col. Frank Patterson's) has been politely placed at our disposal, from which we copy the following:—

"POOLSVILLE, Md., June 20.—Our object in marching here seems to be accomplished—Harpers Ferry is abandoned. Gen. Patterson from Frederick, Cadwalader from Williamsport, and our division threatening Leesburg in the rear, were too much for them.

"The enemy attempted to hold Edward's Ferry, about four miles from this place. Three companies of our regiment hold this side of the Ferry, with a howitzer belonging to the West Point battery. A number of officers attempted to cross Goose Creek, on the opposite side, in a scow. The howitzer was trailed on the scow and the spherical case-shot struck it in the centre, only two out of fifteen going outside of it. Three other shots were fired into their column, killing sixty or seventy men. They all soon disappeared.

"The New Hampshire boys held Conrad's Ferry; but as their guns would not carry a sufficient distance to do the enemy any harm, a detachment of twenty men was sent from our regiment to act as sharp shooters. They picked off eight or ten of the rebels. The New Hmpshire men had been firing pistols and guns that did not reach half way across the river.

The enemy's six-pound balls came thick and fast among our boys, but, luckily, none were hit. When grape-shot were fired, they all squatted, and the shot passed over them. So soon as a six-pound ball would strike the ground, the boys would make a dash and dig it out. They got six of these trophies. The New Hampshire boys got the others.

"One trick of the New Hampshire fellows was to get one of their men to mount on horseback, as a mark for their fieldpiece. As soon as they fired, he would drop from his horse, and the enemy would set up a shout of triumph. The horseman would then get up, and placing his fingers at his nose, would poke fun at them.

"This morning the enemy have evacuated the Ferries. How long we are to remain here, and what is our destination, we do not know."

Repudiation of the War Debt by the Legislature of Maryland.

FREDERICK, Md., June 20.—In the Legislature to-day, Mr. Gordon submitted a resolution declaring that the debt now being incurred by the General Government, in prosecuting the war, is unconstitutional, and of no binding force upon the States which do not consent thereto, and that Maryland will not hold itself bound for any portion of its payment. Adopted.

Mr. Briscoe submitted a report repealing those sections of the code giving to the Governor any power over the disposal of the arms of the State, and suspending the enforcement of any bond for the return of the State arms heretofore loaned to military organizations. Adopted.

The object of this measure is to prevent the Governor from reclaiming the arms now in the possession of the Secession portion of the State military. The taking of the disposition of the arms out of his hands was one feature of the public safety bill which was attempted to be passed some weeks ago, and which raised such a storm of indignation throughout the State.

A resolution was submitted by Mr. Dennis, of Somerset, declaring that the acts of the General Government are unconstitutional and tyrannical, and in favor of the immediate recognition of the Southern Confederacy. This was adopted—yeas 47, nays 4.

Our Southern "Brethren."

This is the very pathetic and touching phrase by which persons of doubtful patriotism at home are pleased to designate the rebels in arms against the Government of the United States. On this subject the *Civilian and Telegraph*, a newspaper published in Maryland, says:

Brethren who make large appropriations to purchase arms and call out large armies to overthrow our government, the best and wisest the world ever saw, and to involve us all in one common ruin. Brethren, indeed—our Southren brethern! Men who rob our government of its arsenals and mints, and seize its revenue cutters. They our brethren—our Southren brethren! Men who fire upon the flag of our country the flag under which our fathers and brothers fought, bled and died. They our brethren—our Southern brethren! Men who starve out a small garrison of less than one hundred troops and then with merciless malice fire upon that garrison, and when its barracks were on fire, instead of rendering them assistence, ignoring humanity by increasing their fire upon that garrison. They our brethren—our Southern brethren! Men who threaten to drive from the capital of the country the legally elected officers of the government. These are our *Southern Brethren*, are they? If they be brethren good Lord deliver us from our enemies! Whatever they once were, they are no longer our brethren but our enemies; enemies, of our country—enemies of our peace—enemies of our welfare, enemies, whose sole object is the destruction of our government and the ruin, wretchedness and misery of our people, and as such we will have to treat them until they acknowledge their wrong doing, change their course, and submit to the peaceful execution of the laws. When they do this, and not before, we may be pleased to call them our brethren; but till then they are our enemies, and the more so as they were once our brethren, sharing with us all the inestimable blessings of this great paternal government.

A Gay Soldier.

The following is an extract from a private letter, dated "United States steamer Harriet Lane, James River, June 10, 1861," and sent by a young man in the naval service, to his sister, who resides in Hartford, Conn. It is an exceedingly graphic and playful description of the action off Pig's Point, and shows that the writer is of the right sort of stuff for the place:

"Pig's Point Battery is six miles distant, and was the star of attraction and interest of this ship one day last week, when we drew the masks from this hornet's nest by a shot from our thirty-two pounder, and they replied with the warmest expressions of friendship from a forty-four-pounder. Stood upon our dignity and sent them two shells—right into their front room—silence for a short time, which was again broke by our bow gun—tipped us the wink by sending us a good one that hit us—grand display of splinters, mixed with cries of 'first blood,' 'bully' 'pass him below men,' 'where's the handspike? who's afraid? rip, slap, set him up again, stand by—fire,' and so on for about half an hour or more, when we hauled off with five men wounded and a shot through the hull. We have since learned that we have put thirty of the 'F. F. V.'s' on the sick list.

"But the cream of the joke was, that the same day we ran under the the same guns, and captured a sloop of the enemy bound for Norfolk, loaded with hams, brandy and other stores; fairly towing it out, as it were, from under their noses—not a shot was sent after us as we bore it off to Camp Butler, where the admiring soldiers greeted us with three cheers and a terrific tiger, and we have ham for breakfast, to the tune of Dixie's Land."

GRAFTON, June 23.—A deserter from the rebel camp at Romney, reports their number to be 3500.

Military Punishment at Fortress Monroe.

[From the Baltimore American.]

The following sentence was passed by a court martial, at Fortress Monroe, on three soldiers of a regiment of New York volunteers:

To be drummed out of the regiment, and through the entire brigade, stripped of his uniform, with a rope about his neck, and a placard, with the word "Thief," on his back. Further, that he forfeit all pay and allowance now due him, or to become due him at the time of the promulgation of his sentence, and to be dishonorably discharged from the service of the United States.

Gen. Butler approved the sentence. Another volunteer of the same regiment was sentenced to "three days' hard labor, with ball and chain attached to the right leg, the ball to weigh twelve pounds." In approving this sentence, Gen. Butler said:

The proceedings and sentence in the case of Lawrence Merriman, Comp. D, Second Regiment, New York volunteers, are hereby approved and are to be carried into effect before the general court martial is dissolved—While the severe and disgracing punishment awarded may at first thought seem too severe, for being a "mile away from camp without written permission," it will be seen by the evidence that he was so absent, aiding and abetting a band of plunderers.

B. F. BUTLER,
Maj. Gen. Commanding.

These sentences, it will be seen, are for plundering, and aiding and abetting the plunderers. The men were sent to their homes with the following free passes on the steamboats and railroads:

FORTRESS MONROE, June 12, '61.

The bay line steamers will pass *D. D. Cameron*, and *Patrick Thornton, two thieves*, company D, Second Regiment New York volunteers, discharged by *sentence of court martial, and drummed out of camp.*

THOS. A. SCOTT,
General Manager.

By S. F. BARR.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
FORTRESS MONROE, June 12, '61.

Mr. Crawford, Agent Philadelphia, Baltimore and Wilmington R. R. Co., Baltimore, Md.:

Please furnish *D. D. Cameron*, and *P. Thornton*, of Comp. D, Second regiment New York volunteers, with passage free of charge to them, from *Baltimore to New York*, on Government account.

Relieved from duty upon *sentence of court martial;* cause—*theft, drummed out of camp.*

By order of the Secretary of War.
THOS. A. SCOTT,
Gen'l Man'r Gov't Railways and Telegraphs.
By S. F. BARR.

Wheeling Convention---New Governor Elected and Inaugurated.

WHEELING, June 20.—The morning session was occupied in signing the declaration reconstructing the State Government. It was an impressive scene. The roll was called by counties. Each member came forward to the secretary's desk and signed the parchment.

In the afternoon session, Frank P. Pierpont of Marion county, was unanimously elected Provisional Governor; Daniel Pallsey, of Mason county, Lieutenant Governor, and Messrs. Lamb, Paxton, Van Winkle, Harrison, and Lazear form the Governor's council. The election of Attorney General was postponed till Saturday.

The Governor was formally inaugurated this afternoon, taking, in addition to the usual oath, one of the strongest opposition to the usurpers at Richmond. He then delivered an address to the members of the Convention, urging a vigorous prosecution of the work of redeeming the State from the hands of the rebels.

A message from Governor Piermont, favoring a strong military organization, is expected in a day or two.

To-night the city is in a blaze of excitement. Fire works, bells, cannons and music are combined to illustrate the general joy. Everybody is rejoicing.

Searching for Contraband of War.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal* relates incidents attending the search for contrabands at the Relay House. We quote:

You hear the whistle of the train bound for Harper's Ferry. As it comes rounding the curve, the guard is drawn up on each side of the track. Soon as the train stops, a soldier steps on each platform of every car, and sees that no one gets off or on. The one, whose business it is to "develop" any contraband articles or persons, enters the forward passenger car. He looks on and under the first seat and finds nothing but a very suspicious female.—Her hoops are very large, and she looks about the waist as though she indulged in a free use of cotton, or else is a walking freight train in the service of the rebels. The searcher looks, but doesn't know what to do.—He cannot, of course, treat her as he would a man, for everybody would call him a brute, and besides, he has no taste for such things. At last, he timidly requests that she will rise, in the hope that some treasonable article may fall and discover her character.

Here is a man who looks a little confused, or else puts on a stolid expression, as though he were utterly indifferent. After having carefully investigated this seat, the searcher politely asks the individual to empty his pockets. Mind you this is really done politely, and while asking a thousand pardons for the demand.—All letters directed to individuals south of the Potomac are confiscated. Oftentimes they have been found to contain valuable information. If the man is very suspicious the search is correspondingly rigid. The hands are passed over his coat, his vest, and woe be to him if anything is discovered that stamps him as a spy. So the cars are looked through one by one. Some of the passengers laugh, some grow mad and swear, some at once see the reason of the thing and yield at once, others bluster and threaten, and have to be shut up by the fear of immediate arrest if they open their mouths again.

The searcher then says, all who have baggage will please step into the forward car. He then asks each man to open his trunk, and passes his hand as carefully as may be through the bundles of varieties with which human beings fill their traveling apparatus. One's luggage does not undergo one half the danger which it is subjected to in a Liverpool Custom House. I have seen both classes of operators, and I would much prefer to go by the Relay than to land in Liverpool.

Suddenly the searcher comes across a common looking, red, wooden trunk. It is marked Mary Birkett, Wheeling, Va. There is nothing suspicious about it. It looks in keeping with some village aunt who had forsaken the company of the coarser sex, and had just returned from a visit to some relations who had lately thrown themselves away by swearing in the presence of a parson to keep house, neatly and economically, for some one of those worthless creatures called men. The searcher calls out for Mary to come and display her dry goods; but no Mary is to be found. He calls again, but with the same result. The conductor is questioned, but he knows nothing about the matter. The thing looks all right, but it won't do to let even Mary Birkett's trunk go on without knowing what is in it. So after having sounded another call for the spinster to make her appearance, the searcher calls for a hammer and chisel, and opens the thing. Nothing alarming is presented. On the top is a very white, and nicely done up pair of sleeves. Then comes a chemisette, and then a dress, and then—two millions of percussion caps. Ah! Mary, that was a sorry dodge. No wonder you didn't answer when your name was called. Why, my dear Mary, you have here more caps than you could wear in a dozen lifetimes. The trunk is confiscated.

Col. Jones was once going through a train on the scent of suspicious articles. He saw between two seats a small basket. The top was partly raised and discovered some sandwiches, gingerbread, &c. It was of course nothing surprising to see a luncheon basket in the cars. The conductor came up and said: "Colonel, an old woman owns that basket, I believe she has stepped into the forward car."—Well, that was very reasonable. However, just as he was going to leave it, the Colonel put his little finger under the handle, to see how much a basket of luncheon weighs, you know. But the thing didn't come up. Somehow it stuck to the floor. He then applied his whole hand, and after removing the gingerbread, he discovered about half a peck of bright brass buttons, which were on their way to adorn the uniforms of Virginia rebels.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

June 21.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$5.00@5.50
Common and Superfine	$4.75@5.12½
Rye Flour	$3.75
Corn Meal	$2.62½
Extra White Wheat	$1.30@1.40
Fair and Prime Red	$1.20@1.23
Rye	60c
Corn, prime Yellow	52
Oats	30
Cloverseed, ℔ 64 lbs	$4.50@4.75
Timothy	$2.75@2.87

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Extra Family Flour ℔ bbl	$5.75
Extra do ℔ cwt	5.00
White Wheat	1.15
Red Wheat	1.05
Rye	50
Corn	50
Oats	25
Cloverseed	4.00
Flaxseed	1.00
Dried Apples	1.00
Butter	10
Eggs	8
Lard	10
Ham	12½
Shoulder	10
Sides	10
Tallow	11½

SONGS AND BALLADS, &C.,
FOR EVERYBODY.

The Gentle Annie Melodist,
The Dime Melodist,
The Dime Song Book, No. 1,
The Dime Song Book, No. 2,
The Dime Song Book, No. 3,
The Dime Song Book, No. 4,
The Dime Song Book, No. 5,
The Dime Song Book, No. 6.
The Dime Letter Writer,
The Dime Dream Book,
The Dime Dialogues,
The Dime Speaker,
The Dime Cook Book,
The Dime Recipe Book.

For sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

BENJ. JACOBS
IS ON HAND
WITH
NEW GOODS,
FOR
SPRING AND SUMMER.

He has received a fine assortment of DRY GOODS for the Spring and Summer season, comprising a very extensive assortment of
LADIES DRESS GOODS,
DRY GOODS in general,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
For Men and Boys
GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES, &c. &c

The public generally are requested to call and examine the goods—and his prices.

As I am determined to sell my Goods, all who call may expect bargains.

Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.

BENJ. JACOBS, *at the Cheap Corner.*

Huntingdon, April 2, 1861.

LATEST WAR NEWS!
HIGH PRICES DEFEATED!
Now is the Time to buy Cheap Clothing!
MANUAL GUTMAN,

Respectfully inform the public generally that he has just received a large and well selected stock of fashionable
SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,
to which he asks the attention of all who are in want of a neat and comfortable Coat, a Vest or a pair of Pants.—His stock will bear examination, and he respectfully requests all to call and see for themselves.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

A good assortment of
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C, &C.,
will also be found on hand. All of which will be sold as low, if not lower, than the same quality of goods can be had in the county.

Call at the corner of the Diamond, Long's new building.

M. GUTMAN.

Huntingdon, April 2, 1861.

SOUND ON THE
BOOT & SHOE QUESTION.
LEVI WESTBROOK
Has just opened the best assortment of Goods in his line, ever brought to Huntingdon. His stock of BOOTS and SHOES for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses, Boys and Children, comprises all the latest fashions, and manufactured of the best materials.

Also, a fine assortment of HATS for men, Boys and Children. HOSE in great variety for Gentlemen, Ladies, Misses and Children. CARPET BAGS, SUSPENDERS, GARTERS, FANS, &c., &c.

ALSO,
SOLE-LEATHER, CALF SKINS, MOROCCO, LASTS and SHOE-FINDINGS generally.

Thankful for past favors, a continuance of the same is respectfully solicited.

N. B.—Boots and Shoes for Ladies and Gentlemen, repaired and made to order.

Huntingdon, April 24, 1861

NEW GOODS!
SELLING OFF FOR CASH!!
BARGAINS IN HARDWARE.

As "the nimble penny is better than the slow sixpence," and *small profits* in cash, are better than *waiting eye-sore* book accounts, JAMES A. BROWN is now determined to sell off the large and splendid stock of Hardware, Paints, &c., which he has just brought from the east, at such low prices, as will induce everybody to crowd in for a share of the bargains.

His stock includes a complete variety of
BUILDING-HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS,
CUTLERY, HOLLOW-WARE,
OILS, PAINTS, SADDLERY,
VARNISHES, GLASS, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
STEEL, IRON, CHAIN PUMPS, LEAD PIPE,
MOROCCO, LINING SKINS,
COAL OIL LAMPS and COAL OIL &c., &c.,
PATENT MICA LAMP CHIMNEYS,
Together with a full assortment of everything pertaining to his line of business.

☞ All orders receive prompt attention. ☜
JAS. A. BROWN.

Huntingdon, April 10, 1861.

ENVELOPES!
Wholesale and Retail.
50.000,
BEST QUALITY
WHITE,
BUFF,
ORANGE,
AND FANCY
YELLOW,
ENVELOPES,
Just received and for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

PAPER! PAPER!! PAPER!!!
Tracing Paper,
Impression Paper,
Drawing Paper,
Deed Paper,
Tissue Paper,
Silk Paper for Flowers,
Perforated Paper,
Bristol Board,
Flat Cap Paper,
Foolscap Paper,
Letter Paper,
Commercial Note Paper,
Ladies' Gilt Edged Letter and Note Paper,
Ladies' Plain and Fancy Note Paper,
White and Colored Card Paper, in Packs and Sheets.
For sale at LEWIS' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NEW CIGAR AND TOBACCO STORE. J. A. HANIGAR,
A practical tobacconist, has opened a new TOBACCO STORE AND CIGAR MANUFACTORY, on Allegheny St., one door west of the Broad Top Railroad Office, where he has on hand a large assortment of prime Cigars and Tobacco, which he will sell either wholesale or retail. Storekeepers, shopkeepers, and all others who deal in the weed, should call. His prices are low. Call and see.

Huntingdon, Nov. 7, 1860.

1861. 1861.
CLOTHING.
H. ROMAN.
NEW
CLOTHING
FOR
SPRING AND SUMMER,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
H. ROMAN'S
CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at
H. ROMAN'S,
opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon. [April 3, 1861.]

SCHOOL BOOKS,
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

OSGOOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
MCGUFFEY'S Speller and Readers, (old and new editions.)
SANDERS do do do
SWAN'S do do do
COBB'S do do do
Webb's Normal Reader, No. 1.
Emerson's Readers.
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Scholar's Companion.
Smith's, Bullion's, Brown's and Tower's Grammars.
Pitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbo's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's, Emmerson's, Swan's, Colburn's and Ray's Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Upham's Mental Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Berard's " " "
Goodrich's " " "
Dayson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
Elements of Map Drawing, with plan for sketching maps by tri-angulation and improved methods of projection.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hanaford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hanaford & Payson.
Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.
EVERYBODY'S LAWYER
AND
COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS
BY FRANK CROSBY,
OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You How to draw up PARTNERSHIP PAPERS and gives general forms for AGREEMENTS of all kinds, BILLS OF SALE, LEASES and PETITIONS.
It Tells You How to draw up BONDS and MORTGAGES, ARBITRATIONS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, NOTES and BILLS OF EXCHANGE, RECEIPTS and RELEASES.
It Tells You The LAWS for the COLLECTION OF DEBTS, with the STATUTES OF LIMITATION, and AMOUNT and KIND of property EXEMPT from EXECUTION in every State.
It Tells You How to make an ASSIGNMENT properly, with forms for COMPOSITION with CREDITORS, and the INSOLVENT LAWS of every State.
It Tells You The legal relations existing between GUARDIAN and WARD, MASTER and APPRENTICE, and LANDLORD and TENANT.
It Tells You What constitutes LIBEL and SLANDER, and the LAW as to MARRIED WOMEN, the WIFE'S RIGHT IN PROPERTY, DIVORCE and ALIMONY.
It Tells You The LAW for MECHANICS' LIENS in every State, and the NATURALIZATION LAWS of this country, and how to comply with the same.
It Tells You The law concerning PENSIONS and how to obtain one, and the PRE-EMPTION LAWS to PUBLIC LANDS.
It Tells You The LAW for PARTIES, with modes of procedure in obtaining one, with INTERFERENCES, ASSIGNMENTS and TABLE OF FEES.
It Tells You How to make your WILL, and how to ADMINISTER *on* ESTATE, with the law and the requirements thereof in every State.
It Tells You The meaning of LAW TERMS in general use, and explains to you the LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE and JUDICIAL Powers of both the General and State GOVERNMENTS.
It Tells You HOW TO KEEP OUT OF LAW, by showing how to do your business legally, thus saving a vast amount of property, and vexatious litigation, by its timely consultation.

☞ Everybody's Lawyer is for sale at Lewis' Book Store

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

NOTICE TO ALL!!
The subscriber, who has for more than one year, carried on business in company with Messrs. F. BRANDT, H. GIN, P. WINERT, and Mr. LAGER BEER, has this day *dissolved partnership with the above firm!* All claims against the old firm will be paid by the subscriber, and all those indebted to the firm will pay him.

CLOCKS, WATCHES and *JEWELRY* will always be repaired. A good stock of CLOCKS, WATCHES and JEWELRY will be kept on hand for customers who may favor him with a call.

JOSEPH REIGNER.

Huntingdon, March 2, 1859.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at
D. F. GWINN'S.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at
LEWIS' BOOK, AND STATIONERY STORE.

COAL, BUCKETS and Shovels,
for sale by JAMES A. BROWN.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at
D. F. GWIN'S